

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXI.

NUMBER 13

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The February receipts of the Montevideo custom-house amounted to \$837,433.58, a small decrease from the same month of last year.

—Instead of removing its quarantine against Argentina, as was expected, the Uruguayan government has increased it to ten days. This has caused great indignation on the other side of the river.

—President Idiarte Bonilla gave a grand banquet at Montevideo on the 21st inst., to commemorate the first anniversary of his presidency. It is wise, perhaps, in like time by the stockholders, for another opportunity may never occur.

—We see by the report given by the *Montevideo Times* that the failure of Podestá & Sons really amounts to fraudulent bankruptcy, the firm transferring some of its most valuable assets to other members of the family just before the failure was announced. Sr. Podestá and two of his sons were imprisoned pending an investigation.

—The Montevideo Hypothecary Bank has refused the offer of arrangement made by ex-President Hererra, having decided to sue him for recovery of amount due which is stated to be \$200,000 in Cash and \$400,000 in *cuotas*. His properties are not valued at half those amounts. It is a fine position for an ex-president to occupy!

—It is said that Montevideo is thinking of reducing the quarantining from eight to five days. Why continue it at all? There is no safety, precaution, nor necessity in the case. There is as much cholera there as here, and that is very little indeed. The quarantining would have been ended long ago had it not been for the fact that prominent men who manipulate politics have an interest in the export meat trade and that others are interested in the pestilential headquarters of extortion, Flores Island. Quarantine furnishes victims to plunder for the enrichment of Uruguay's great men.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—After all that has happened this summer in Rosario, it seems almost incredible, and to any one who does not know Rosario it is incredible, that the sewerage system should have been practically completed for about four years and its use should yet be denied to the town. The whole story is a very miserable one. When the time came for the municipality to take over the works, they were not in a position to pay for them; if this had been frankly admitted, the matter might have been arranged, but such procedure was far too straightforward for an Argentine, and especially for a Santafecino municipality. Charges were therefore trumped up of defective work; these were simply devised as excuses for non-payment, and the last thing the municipality would have desired was to have the alleged defects enquired into and remedied. All sorts of abuses have been the result; although the system is ready for putting into operation, it is not actually thrown open, nor will it be until some agreement as to payment has been arrived at. Nevertheless many houses have made their connections with the main sewers, which are thus converted into one extensive cesspool.—*Revista, Buenos Aires*, March 9.

—Entre Ríos has always been a somewhat backward province less softened by contact with the outer world than Santa Fé or Buenos Aires, but we were hardly prepared for such primitive savagery as that reported by *El Diario* of 6th inst. It appears that the steamer *Urano* from Buenos Aires to Paraguay, upon touching at Diamante was forbidden even to land the mails, which were carried on to Paraná, at which port the *Urano* arrived at about 11 p. m. There the captain of the steamer was informed that the sanitary officer having gone to bed at 10 p. m. in the custom house could not be made up this morning and the passengers could not land. The steamer was obliged to continue her voyage, however, and there was nothing for it but to put the passengers onto open shore boats and let them remain off the shore all night, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, because the medical officer, Dr. Celso, did not feel called upon to attend to his duties after 10 p. m., although we presume that he gets paid a salary for his services. Such an occurrence as this is barbarism pure and simple and we believe that the provincial government of Entre Ríos is acting unlawfully in thus treating the rest of the republic as though it were a foreign country and imposing quarantine in open boats upon its fellow citizens, who certainly submit to the savage acts of their self-appointed rulers more tamely than would the dwellers in more civilized lands.—*Revista, Buenos Aires*, March 9.

—The *Montevideo Times* republishes the following statistical return of the foreign commerce of Uruguay in 1894:

Imports

Drinks in general,	\$ 2,966,833	84
Ceramics, cereals and spices,	3,885,916	63
Tobacco and cigars,	254,045	17
Soft goods and materials,	5,014,992	83
Ready-made clothing,	1,527,664	71
Raw material and machinery,	6,209,326	28
Various,	3,009,088	57
Livestock,	929,501	50
Total,	\$ 23,800,369	53

Exports

Live stock,	\$ 871,399	00
Slaughter house products,	28,166,866	43
Rural products,	3,959,217	92
Other products,	337,545	31
Provisions for vessels,	123,348	62

Total \$ 33,479,511 28

—The total foreign trade of Uruguay for the past six years was as follows, the figures showing a steady revival since the extreme collapse of 1891 and 1892:

	Imports	Exports	Total
1893	\$ 36,813,653	\$ 21,051,117	\$ 57,877,770
1892	32,354,617	29,953,519	62,308,136
1891	18,974,420	26,935,270	45,909,690
1890	15,404,250	25,935,819	44,359,015
1889	10,671,010	17,780,173	47,350,183
1888	9,350,319	33,479,777	52,829,890

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES.—
79, Rue Bete da Batambro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 26th, 1895.

The recent manifesto from various adherents of the *de facto* governor of the state of Rio Grande is perhaps an exaggerated illustration of a fundamental error in the political dogmas of Brazilian republicans. In this document, or so much of it as the telegraph has given us, we are constantly reminded that the only patriots and republicans in the state are those who are loyal to Julio de Castilhos. The federalists are of course rebels in arms, assassins, thieves, and all that. And even the men who have lately ventured to question the dictatorial authority of Castilhos, without seeking to join the federalists, are at once denounced as the allies of rebels, traitors, enemies of the republic, and much more to the same effect. Aside from the monumental assurance which permits any group of men to claim that they alone are the true representatives of republican ideas, and that all others are traitors and enemies, it ought to be clearly understood that until all men are perfect there can be no such thing as a perfect government, no political party that is absolutely right, no political principle unquestionably above criticism. And until this state of perfection is reached, no one party or clique can reasonably claim to be the only true representative of any political principle, and that all others are frauds and traitors. It is manifestly absurd to claim that there are no republicans in Brazil except those who adhere to the unorganized groups led by Floriano Peixoto, Quintino Bocaiuva, Lauro Sodré, Barbosa Lima, Moreira Cesar, Julio de Castilhos, and others of like character. It is worse than absurd, it is simply idiotic, to assert that these men and their followers are the only ones in all Brazil who have the sacred fire of republicanism burning in their hearts. To an outside political student, it is far more evident that not one of these self-elected representatives of republicanism knows what a republic really is. They denounce every form of opposition, which is unrepentant; and they resort to violence and fraud to accomplish their purposes, which is despotic. There is hardly an act or project emanating from these men which can be truthfully described as republican. Saldanha Marinho is credited with the assertion, only a short time ago, that "this is not the republic I have dreamed of." True! nor could any one else, of sound sense, ever dream of such a republic! Just think of it! Because a few men break away from the support of Julio de Castilhos in Rio Grande, they are denounced as traitors, and are threatened! Because an opposition leader in Pernambuco seeks to have a fair show at an election, he is shot down by the police officials of the governor, Barbosa Lima! And whenever any one ventured to criticise the government of Floriano Peixoto, or the acts of his chief supporters, only a short time ago, he ran the risk of arrest and imprisonment as a revolutionist! Is this republicanism? Is it "free speech" which closes our mouths and denies us the right to criticise a government official?

Is it "free press" which arbitrarily closes the doors of every newspaper which ventures to publish news and opinions distasteful to the government? Are they "free institutions" which terrorize the people into silence, and which permit autocratic officials to work their own savage will upon the lives and fortunes of their neighbors? And is it "free ballot" which surrounds polling-places with armed policemen and assassinates any citizen who dares to protest? And yet these are some of the tenets which make up the republicanism of the men who now have the supreme hardihood to denounce their opponents as traitors and enemies to the republic! It is something like the demagogues and cut-throats of the time of Robespierre who were inspired to found a new philosophy and a new religion! It is the disfigured product of a diseased imagination, the mirror-walled bubble born of infinite conceit! There can be no republic without clashing opinions, opposing principles and rival pretensions. And once we have an intelligent law-abiding people, the more active these rivalries the better the result. But, on the other hand, show us a political organization where men like Barbosa Lima and Julio de Castilhos are eloquent in denouncing and repressing all opposition, on the score of disloyalty to the state, and we will show you, in return, the most dangerous and reactionary form of despotism the world has ever known.

Now that the Misiones question is finally settled, there is no controversy pending between Brazil and her neighbors which is likely to involve war. So far as we can see there is not a cloud on the horizon which threatens danger to the country. There is nothing but peace in sight—a peace which will enable Brazil to pay her debts, develop her resources, extend her commerce and elevate her people. Why, then, should the country continue to support a military establishment so much beyond its resources and so much larger than needed. The Rio Grande was essentially a local struggle, in which the national forces ought never to have taken part. It is a struggle between local factions, regrettable, hurtful, disorganizing, unrepresentative, as bad as bad can be, in fact—and being this, it should be restricted to the place where it originated. That a local struggle in Rio Grande should be extended to all parts of Brazil and made an excuse for keeping up a burdensome and unnecessary military establishment, is clearly unreasonable and indefensible. This struggle, therefore, ought not to be accepted as a reason for keeping up an expensive army and navy at a time when no danger whatever threatens the country from without. According to the last army bill, the regular army of the country is to comprise very nearly 25,000 men, an army equal to that maintained by the United States. With a population of about fourteen millions, in great part non-producers, Brazil undertakes to maintain a force equal to a country with a population of sixty-five millions. Why should she do it? There are no impending foreign wars, and the country has but little frontier work for the troops. For such an army the annual outlay in food, clothing, equipment, wages, etc., is something enormous. It is a burden which should be incurred only through necessity. Argentina has an effective army of only five or six thousand men, Chile still less, and Uruguay has only a few battalions for the protection of her rapacious presidents. Why, then, should Brazil require 25,000 men? Is it not true that the country is steadily going deeper and deeper into debt every year, and that the military expenses are the principal cause of it? And is it not equally true that the people are not deriving one iota of benefit from this overgrown military establishment? If, then, the country is unable to pay the cost of such an army without borrowing, and if no practical benefit is derived from the outlay, why continue the sacrifice? Besides this, what work is there for them to do? Every man who draws pay from the public treasury ought to render some definite and valuable service in return. In the United States, its army is scattered all over the country, garrisoning forts and arsenals, and keeping order among the Indians. The soldiers have plenty of hard work to do, and sometimes more than they can do well. Here their principal occupation is to continue the monarchical custom of garrisoning capitals and large towns in order to main-

tain the authority of the central government. In the United States, the popular dislike for a standing army was so great that at the end of the revolution the people not only disbanded the army but they even treated the officers and soldiers who had fought for them, with great harshness. To this day, no large garrisons are kept at the national and state capitals, nor in any of the large cities. The maintenance of order under the civil laws is entrusted to the police, which is there a civil and local organization, entirely separated from the control of the national government. Here in Brazil a garrison is maintained in every capital. In this city we have from six to eight thousand regulars permanently quartered in various parts of the city, a large naval force, two arsenals and five forts garrisoned and ready for offensive operations, two military and one naval schools, and a large number of unattached officers filling civilian positions or lounging about the streets. Such a force is a standing menace to civil institutions, a source of disorder and a temptation to revolution. Any ambitious man who can influence this garrison is sure to be a plotter, a revolutionist. If he can not secure his purposes by peaceful means, he will go to the quarters and from thence will make his demands known in some other way less peaceful. Both civilians and military men will seek to win the support of the legions, and the way to that result, as every one knows, is through favors and corruption. Brazil in this respect is simply repeating history. The tumults and revolts which are to day seen throughout all the Latin republics of America are made possible through this abuse of military authority and use of convenient military garrisons, just as it happened in Rome over twenty centuries ago, and just as it has happened in every part of the world throughout all historical time. If Brazil wishes to enjoy peace and prosperity, she must seek them through the arts of peace rather than those of war. Her people must learn to be self-governing and to do without a privileged class which, pretending to maintain order, is a constant source of disorder.

RIO GRANDE AFFAIRS.

RIO GRANDE, March 14th, 1895.

As you may observe by my change of address, I have left Piratininga and returned to Rio Grande, fortunately just in time to avoid a heap of trouble. On the very day I left, the long promised invasion of Piratininga came off, which makes one rather inclined to believe in a special Providence protecting the virtuous correspondent. It is, however, a long story, and better taken regularly.

A few days after my last letter to the News the 17th battalion of the line arrived at Piratininga to take care of the threatened bridge. This battalion is to be composed of rather heterogeneous elements, including ex-soldiers of Guaporé, ex-soldiers of Custodio, and rabbish from all parts. The colonel was acting general of division, the acting colonel a very young captain, the major a lieutenant, and all the rest of the officers *alferes* or *alferes em comissão*, so you may imagine discipline is not the strong point, and their arrival did not add to the sense of security of the neighbors.

One day an incident occurred that shows how little is required to destroy all semblance of order.

A very drunken Irishman in a quarrel with a soldier stuck him in the earful, so nearly and feloniously as if "to the matter brev!" that he dropped like a stone.

In fact a Brazilian himself could not have done it nearer.

Our brave companion was forthwith hauled before the acting general, Savagel, and carried off to the camp.

Here a scene occurred, disgraceful to the honor and civilization of the Brazilian army. A subaltern officer, an alferes, apparently known as "Cachorro Onça," or tiger, deliberately struck this lifeless and helpless drunken prisoner with his knife, swearing he would do for him in the same way as he had served the soldier. His aim, however, in spite of being sober, was not so good as the Irishman's when drunk, and so he missed his shot and the knife glanced up the temple inflicted merely a flesh wound. By this time the staff officers had arrived on the scene, and with the greatest difficulty succeeded in calming the tumult, the alferes Onça and soldiers insisting on making the cold meat of the Irishman, who however was taken things very coolly, and making speeches in which he introduced all the flowers of speech usual to those that drink not wisely too well, and that in the very best Portuguese I ever heard out of the mouth of any British subject, drunk or sober!

Anyhow he got off with his life, which was as much, if not more than he deserved, and was put under arrest, with orders to the guard to shoot anyone who came near him, for which he may thank Col. Savagel, who eloquently promised he would never command a "battalion of assassins," and the master would merit no further attention had the fierce alferes also received some punishment instead of being left at large in public places; how he would claw up foreigners, especially *ingleses*, when he came near to the colonel. Such a fellow is a disgrace to the Brazilian army and a danger to society, and should be made to understand that civilians, whether foreigners or no, have rights that must be respected even by "tiger" officers. I am not a jingo, nor anxious to add to the difficulty of restoring peace and order that

foreign complications must increase, but it certainly seems that a little diplomatic interference or investigation of this attempted assassination of a British subject would benefit all alike, and I feel sure that his colonel at least would feel no poignant grief at having to surrender his "Onça," whose language and manner can scarcely endear him to his superiors.

As I mentioned in my last, a group of federalists were lurking about the neighborhood of Piratininga with the expressed intention of destroying the railway bridge and of cutting the throat of an omnious Castellista "chefe" named J. Paulo. This was public and notorious, and J. Paulo himself knew it, and when there were no protecting battalions around, usually took his throat to Petrópolis for safer custody. But *che ota, sara*, said J. Paulo was predestined to the "*rele graval*," that rumor credits him with having adorned so many of his federalista opponents. He was, however, making a rapid pile out of the revolution and could afford to risk something.

About the middle of February a group of federalists crossed the railway above Piratininga and invaded the central districts of Camaragibe, etc., and to the 17th battalion, to the satisfaction of all the neighbors, except J. Paulo, marched off to attack the enemy, 20 or 30 leagues away by that time. Whether or no they came up with them, I know not, but should think it improbable, and extremely difficult for infantry to stalk cavalry in this kind of country.

Allow them went in a great hurry and left all their tails behind them, in the shape of a large quantity of women, baggage, clothing and ammunition, to be guarded by 60 national guards!

An additional inducement to the federalists! The situation was warming up and as private information led me to believe that the federalists would not long delay the attack, or resist the golden opportunity of killing three birds with one stone, I thought it time to move myself and "hostages" in safer quarters.

The very day I left, in came Caroline Amaral, wounded the omnious J. Paulo in 16 different places and finally cut his predestined throat, to make sure; attacked the national guard who mostly skedaddled (not all), and cleared out all the clothing and ammunition of the 17th, which he had carelessly cast off at 6 a.m. next morning, refusing to take the women too, who they said were not good-looking enough!

With the exception of J. Paulo, they molested no civilians, or "familias," and did not even put in their appearance at the hotel where I had been staying, nor yet blow up the railway bridge as was expected. Caroline Amaral, the "chefe," was however himself formerly a resident, and is said to be a very decent fellow in ordinary life; which explains the milk in the coconut. You will now understand the providential manner in which the revolutionists periodically obtain a regular supply of ammunition and clothing, with which to continue the desperate and sanguinary struggle against railway bridges, stations and telegraph posts!

The horse being now irretrievably stolen, it only remained to close and guard the door, so the same day a part of the 11th battalion of the line arrived from Rio Grande under the command of a lieutenant and an alferes, who, if not himself an "Onça," must have been at least a pulecat, or some other equally stinking and feline creature.

It being a warm afternoon, the alferes repaired to the hotel for refreshment, and not getting what he wanted, because "it wasn't there," retired swearing vengeance against Bento, the very decent and obliging old fellow who busses the horses.

Sure enough, about 10 p.m., six soldiers and two sergeants appeared and began to distribute whacks all round with their sabres on all the male guests indiscriminate, and *sai por arato*, as the gauchos say, until at last hitting the right man, Bento, they hauled him off to answer in offended and thirsty authority, a detachment remaining behind to frighten the ladies out of the little wits that yet remained. Fortunately there was a lieutenant besides the alferes, and as he had got all the grub he wanted, objected to this fashion of flogging adopted by his inferior, and let off poor Bento with a warning.

Nemesis, however, tracked that fearsome alferes in the shape of the most soldier-like and energetic officer the government has in this part of Brazil at least, Col. Telles, the hero of Bagé (*sic*, and rightly) who unexpectedly arrived next day, and quite changed the tone of that alferes' singing.

Bento and the other whacked ones constituted themselves into a committee to lay the matter before Col. Telles, who, to make a long story short, did himself personally "beat that knave full sure" with a *riquinho*, and sent our alferes off to Rio Grande, where he was court-martialed and degraded to a common soldier. The two sergeants were also degraded, and a soldier, who had made himself particularly omnious, is at this moment splitting blood in hospital from the effects of the whacking and these administered by Col. Telles. Bravo for Col. Carlos Telles, the right man in the wrong place! If we only had half a dozen like him, with a free hand and no favor, they would speedily polish off the revolution, in spite of a certain carelessness as regards his bridges.

Of harryings and burryings, marching and counter-marching, flights and pursuits, there is no end, all resulting in *não*. So there's nothing to report yet, except unconfirmed rumors, which are not to be relied on.

Do not think, however, that it is all work and no play; a part of the garrison a few days ago interrupted our telegraphic communication with Rio, thereby giving rise to the report that Prudente de Moraes had followed the example of C. Perier and Sáenz Peña, by amusing themselves with putting at the insulations of the telegraph posts. They hit eighteen, but what are they among so many? Put it down in the hill. More indemnity to pay!

A lucky Frenchman has just got \$5,000 for a leg broken 7 years ago by two officers of justice. Query: if your correspondent were to get any of his limbs broken by the representatives of constituted authority, would H. B. M.'s representative succeed in getting satisfactory compensation, or would it be "too much trouble?" Is *civis Britannicus sum* a failure, or the Anglo-Saxon played out?

J. P. W.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The January port statistics of Montevideo show a very considerable decline in the trade of that port, owing to the enforcement of quarantine. To protect the sanitary and quarantine speculators, the country is losing heavily.

The *Magdalena* brought 7,500 kilos of silver bars consigned to Sr. Beloso, the fortunate contractor for coining the new million of silver dollars. These will be delivered in the mint in Buenos Aires, and the first remittance of the new coins, about \$100,000 in dollar pieces, is expected in Montevideo in a fortnight's time. — *Montevideo Times*, March 8.

The British admiralty have selected the new second class cruiser *Retrograde* for service as senior officer's ship on the south-east coast of America station. The *Retrograde* will take the place of the *Sirius* which will complete her first term of service on April 6 next. The *Sirius* will return to England to be paid out of commission. We cannot yet say who will be the commanding officer to relieve Captain Phane. The *Sirius*, with the British minister, Mr. Walter Baring, and his daughter on board, is expected back here from the Falklands between the 15th and 18th instant. — *Montevideo Times*, March 9.

There is no disguising the fact that within the last week there have been several cases, perhaps eight or ten, of rapid deaths from violent diseases of the digestive organs. These have nearly all been among the lower classes, and have been directly attributable to excesses of eating and drinking, especially of melons and green fruit.

There has been nothing to show that they have derived infection from previous cases or passed it on to others. Still the cases have been sufficient to cause considerable alarm, especially among the more ignorant classes, and to spread a report that "cholera" has at last appeared amongst us. On this account, on Saturday the health authorities addressed a note to the government, calling attention to the reports, and stating that although fatal cases of derangement of the digestive organs had occurred, they had no resemblance to cholera morbus or true Asiatic cholera and were not at all infectious.

In fact the public health is unusually good, and the deaths from gastric complaints were only 15 in January and February against 19 in the same period last year when there was no pretense of alarm. With ordinary care in eating and cleanly habits there is no motive for fear. Nevertheless the board, to allay public alarm, is making special provisions for disinfection (for a complaint which it has solemnly disclaimed to be non-infectious!) isolation, etc., and is exercising special vigilance over all public places of resort. The visits of the public and relatives to the Caridad Hospital are also momentarily suspended, though no "inspected" cases are known there yet. — *Montevideo Times*, March 5th.

The Rosario correspondent of the Buenos Aires *Review* writes as follows, under date of March 7th, of the ravages of cholera in that city and neighboring towns: — "The ridiculous precautions and contradictions of the authorities, when the epidemic first made its appearance here, had the effect of making people incredulous of its existence, and it was thus able to take such a hold, and to extend with such lightning-like rapidity throughout the whole of the province, that it has resulted in the most ghastly bill of mortality. Deaths in Rosario have been at times, at the rate of 15 to 16 per day, and in camp towns of from 1500 to 2000 inhabitants 6 to 8 deaths per day have taken place. Canada de Gomez has been literally decimated, Iturreceo (also known as San Francisco), Armstrong, Serdina, in Santa Fe, and Marcos Juarez and Lennes in Cordoba, have suffered highly, and hardly a town or settlement has escaped. In Rosario, the district on the north-west side in which the Refinery, the Embarcaderos, and other shipping places are situated, appears to be the centre of the epidemic. The population is almost entirely composed of persons employed in the Refinery and the shipping establishments, who live in filthy ranchos. They use well water, and live in about as dirty a condition as possible. The mortality has been very high. From the Refinery district the disease has followed a northerly course, creating havoc among the settlements round the Central Argentine workshops, and followed the Alberdi road to Alberdi. All through these districts the well water is filthy. At the south end of the town, the district surrounding the *basura* heap, and thence to the Saladillo has been severely attacked, but not to the same extent as the north side. In central districts deaths have been few, owing to the water supplied coming from the waterworks, and the general sanitary conditions being somewhat better."

WEST COAST ITEMS.

Vaiparaiso telegrams of the 21st announce the end of the Peruvian revolution, the revolutionists being successful. There had been some severe fighting in the streets, when the foreign legations interceded to secure an armistice for the burial of the dead and negotiations for peace. President Caceres then resolved to resign, leaving the revolutionists under Pierola to organize a provisional government. The two armies were then withdrawn from Lima, leaving the civilian authorities to restore order.

The Ecuador bondholders, at the special meeting yesterday, decided to "climb down." They have accepted the clause imposed by the defaulting government, and thereby bound themselves to renounce all claims not conceded by the last Congress. It is their own affair, of course, and we do not know that they are called upon to practise self-denial on broad public grounds; but none the less they have given the robber states of South America another pat on the back. This eternal compromising with debtors who can pay and won't pay almost amounts to a compounding of dishonesty. — *Financial News*, Feb. 19.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The *Diario de Santos* is receiving signatures to the petition asking the President to put an end to the war in Rio Grande do Sul.

On the 24th inst. was commenced in S. Paulo a new opposition paper called *O Democrata Federal*, under the direction of Congressman Mamede da Silva.

The São Paulo state government proposes to build a new insane asylum at Peleira Branca, in the Cantareira mountains. The old asylum will then be transformed into a public library.

The *Comercio*, of Rezende, which is receiving signatures for the petition asking for the cessation of the war in Rio Grande do Sul, says that the idea has been enthusiastically adopted by the people of that place.

On the 17th inst. there were 50 cases under treatment in the Santos yellow-fever hospital, of which only 10 were maritime cases. Since that date the extreme heat has caused a very rapid development in the fever.

According to recent estimates the city of Peruíbe has 180,000 inhabitants and 15,367 buildings subject to house-tax. These estimates embrace not only the city proper, but also the whole of the respective municipal district.

The state legislature of Bahia is to be formally opened on 7th April, and its members are arriving on the scene. At the same time the governor is distributing cartridges to the police and is compelling all shops for the sale of arms to deposit their stock with the government.

And now they say that Admiral Jeronimo is trying to buy a plantation near Rio Nono. How many plantations does the admiral wish? Perhaps he has speculative views in anticipation of the arrival of replete castillians who are said to display a fondness for coffee plantations.

At a dinner given in Maranhão to Dr. Lauro Sá, governor of Pará, this gentleman and the governor of Maranhão made speeches in favor of a closer union of the northern states of Brazil. In some circles it is thought that those speeches are intended to prepare the way for a movement for separating the northern states from the rest of the country.

In the vicinity of Casca Branca, S. Paulo, the following plantations have recently been sold: Independencia by Dr. Francisco Borges da Souza Dantas to Dr. Alfredo Guedes for 450,000\$000; Boa Esperança to Fortinato Antônio da Silva and Dr. Manoel Ribeiro; Prado to Damaso da Silveira for 75,000\$000; Cacheorria do Almâncora by Homero Estrela de Alvergnate to Jólio de Silveira for 38,000\$000.

It would seem that Col. Valadão and his legislative are busily engaged just now in amending the constitution of Sergipe. The amateur republicans are always amending the constitution, for no one yet has been able to invent an organic law capable of covering and authorizing all the aggressions, tyrannies and experiments of men who think that liberty is a splendid thing for themselves, but a bad thing for everyone else.

At S. Francisco, in Santa Catharina, on the 10th inst., police commissioner Mauicio Melo (let us put his name on record) arrested Manuel Garcia, pilot at the bar, on the ground of being a federalist. Garcia, who seems to be high-spirited, retaliated, on being informed of the cause of his arrest, with shots of "long live Saladillo da Gama!" That night the commander revengefully caused Garcia to be bound and tortured. The conduct of the commissioner, when it became known, excited much indignation among the people of S. Francisco. Garcia has applied to the courts for redress.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The news of Apparicio Saravia's victory over the Castillians on the 16th inst. was confirmed by telegrams received here on the 19th and 20th. The defeated force is estimated at from 600 to 800 and was commanded by Col. José Pinto. According to Apparicio's report he took 10 prisoners and over 100 dead Castillians were found on the field after the engagement. The charge of lancers which ended the fight, is said to have scattered the Castillians in every direction, many of them taking refuge in Uruguayan territory, where they were detained by the authorities.

Among the Castillians killed was Col. Severo Feijo, who commanded 200 men sent from D. Pedroto by Elias Amaro. One of the telegrams states that the revolutionists captured 5,000 Mauser rifles.

The Castillians acknowledge their defeat, but state they lost only two officers and 18 men killed and wounded and 114 missing.

After the engagement Col. Telles, with whom Pinto was co-operating, fell back to Bagé.

The engagement occurred at Serrilhada, and Apparicio seems to have employed the stratagem, so often successfully used by Gommersen, of leading the enemy into ambush by means of a feigned retreat.

Saldanha da Gama telegraphs to friends in Montevideo communicating that Zefirino Scotti (Escondido) and 20 other revolutionists have been murdered by Castillians. These men, on their way to join Apparicio, whom they expected to find at Ferraria, unwillingly entered the Castillians camp at that place, supposing it to be that of their friends, and discovered the mistake too late to make their escape, being consequently obliged to surrender. Commanding on this event, Saldanha says in his telegram: — "The government's army continues to be false to its mission; it is converted into a pretorian guard and does not hesitate to commit murder." It is stated that the Castillians have also murdered Pantaleão Severo (brother of Torquato Severo) who was living quietly at home, having taken no part in the war.

A Montevideo telegram of the 22nd gives additional details, taken from Apparicio's report, of the result of the engagement at Serrilhada. The revolutionists captured 112 Mauser rifles, 60 Comblains, with ammunition, 206 horses, with saddles and bridles, 700 loose horses, many blankets and

tents and one standard. 147 Castillians were killed and 220 made their escape on foot by crossing the line between Brazil and Uruguay.

A telegram of the same date states that a body of Castillians had murdered a revolutionist on Argentine soil.

On the 21st Gen. Lima, castillista, was reported to be at Alegrete with over 1,000 men. Col. Firmino Pauli with 500 men had crossed the Ibiapuera to join him.

Gen. Lima had been sent 9,000 horses that had been rejected by Gen. Hypolito as unserviceable, 2,000 horses having been recently purchased in Uruguay for the garrison at Santa Anna do Livramento. It is reported that there are political dissensions in this garrison, part of which is favorable to the present government of Brazil, while the remainder desires to restore the dictator-bishop of Maranhão Peixoto.

One cause of discontent in that garrison is said to relate to the pay of the soldiers, which is three months in arrear. On the 21st, however, an agent left Montevideo with 500,000\$000 for the payment of the troops.

Piñheiro Machado and Ramiro Barcellos are preparing a manifesto in favor of Julian de Castilhos, probably with a view to neutralizing the effect of Homer Baptista's defection.

Telegrams of the 23rd and 24th say that Telles did not return to Bagé, as was reported, after the defeat of Col. José Pinto at Serrilhada. Those of revolutionary origin intimate that he was unable to reach there.

According to the castillistas he effected a junction with Elias Amaro at D. Pedroto and on the 21st the combined forces set out in the direction of Pouche Verde. When they had marched a league and a half they met at a place called Estiva revolutionary forces under Apaiaciro, Guerreiro Victoria, Carlos Chagas, Torquato Severo, Manoel Machado and others. These forces they claim to have defeated and driven to Passo da Viola, which the revolutionaries passed early on the morning of the 23rd in the direction of Espírito Santo and Carpiniana. They say that they captured two prisoners and killed and wounded a considerable number of federais, their own loss being one officer and seven men killed and several wounded including Elias Amaro, Telles, they assert, was to continue the pursuit on the 23rd.

According to the revolutionists, Telles, after losing many men, has been surrounded and will probably be forced to surrender. It is added that a serious disagreement has arisen between Castillos and Gen. Moura.

Piñheiro Machado and Ramiro Barcellos have issued their manifesto, which is also signed by Supreme Frost and Deputies Vespasiano, Manoel Py, Pereira da Costa, Paula Alencar, Luis da Rocha and Martins da Costa Junior. Deputy Pedro de Moraes refused to sign it. Victorino Monteiro, Fernando Abbot and Patrún have telegraphed their concurrence.

The manifesto censures the conduct of those who are promoting dissensions in the ranks of Castillians' party.

Plata, one of the revolutionary leaders, has taken Rosario, whose garrison, composed of 300 men, fled at his approach, leaving in his hands all their camp equipage and 200 Culibrin rifles, besides several of their soldiers, who failed to effect their escape.

Carlos Lebrônio surprised and captured on the 12th inst. a detachment of Gen. Hypolito's troops, which was guarding 200 horses, all of which fell into the hands of the revolutionaries.

The supreme court has granted habeas corpus to Col. Facundo Tavares, whose long incarceration without trial will now, we hope, be speedily ended.

It is stated that Victorino Monteiro will leave Montevideo for Rio de Janeiro on the 30th inst.

The opposition manifesto of Homer Baptista has not yet been published, but it is known that it is signed not only by its author, but also by ex-Congressman Alcides Lima, João Francisco Michuda da Silva, Julio Moreira, Manoel Vicente da Amaro and others who were former warm partisans of Castillians, to whose government Gen. Hypolito and even Col. Thobias Flores are now said to be opposed.

Yesterday's telegrams report new violations of neutral territory.

RAILROAD NOTES

The Moçambique company expects to inaugurate its extension to S. Pedro do Ubaráhina—130 kilometers in length—in August next.

The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 23rd inst. states that the government and the S. Paulo railway company have arrived at an agreement for the reparation of their contract.

Engineer Mesquita Barros in a telegram from Cataguases complains that he is unable to ascertain the whereabouts of merchandise, valued at 6,000\$000, shipped for him on the Leopoldina railway on the 21st and 23rd of January.

At a meeting of the municipal council on the 19th a petition was received from the tramsmen of the city asking for the revocation of the by-law of Sept. 27th, 1894, which restricts the number of passengers to each tram. The petition was referred to a committee.

The new contract with the S. Paulo Railway is for 30 years. The road is to have a double track, the new line of which is to be ready within four years. The company binds itself to make other improvements, and will endeavor to dispense with the tunnel between Campo Largo and Belém. The cost of the works is estimated at £2,000,000.

LOCAL NOTES

At last night's sitting the municipal council decided to postpone the execution of an ordinance limiting the number of passengers on trams.

For the second fortnight of February 580 deaths are reported in this city. Of these 77 were caused by yellow-fever, the same number by smallpox and 1 by cholera-morbus.

Last Wednesday, at 8 o'clock p.m., a band of roughs, throwing stones and expelling fire crackers, disturbed the religious services at one of the Presbyterian churches in this city.

"Viva o Vespasiano!" has, we are informed, been written on the celebrated ear No. 136 V by some one desirous of perpetuating the glory of the less celebrated assistant dictator.

The *Jornal do Brasil* has sent a special correspondent to the River Plate, probably with a view to furnishing its readers full particulars of what is occurring in Rio Grande do Sul.

The *Gazeta de Notícias* of to-day says that the name of Dr. Rodrigo Octavio, private secretary of the president of the republic is mentioned in connection with the supposed intention of the government to appoint a successor to Dr. Victorino Monteiro, minister to Uruguay.

An application has been presented to the Supreme Tribunal by Dr. Francisco da Silva Tavares for a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of his brother Col. José Facundo da Silva Tavares, who has been so long imprisoned at Porto Alegre by Julian de Castilhos, and the order has been granted.

Prof. Rodolpho Caldas's plaster cast of the statue of the poet and novelist José de Alencar has been finished and will shortly be sent to Europe, where the bronze statue will be cast at Thibaut's foundry in Paris. The statue, which is two metres high, represents José de Alencar seated at his table, engaged in literary work.

Alluding to the writs of *habeas corpus* that have recently been granted to persons illegally held in custody without trial for long periods, the *Jornal do Commercio* very properly demands the prosecution of the authorities whose criminal indifference to personal rights and liberties interferes with the due administration of justice.

We are glad to learn that Gen. Honório Caldas, an ex-political prisoner, has decided to bring a suit against his jailor, Col. Farias, director of the Casa de Correção. If the authorities can be made to understand that they have to answer for the abuses they commit, they may perhaps be finally taught to respect personal rights and liberties.

Three journals in this city, the *Apostolo*, the *Gazeta da Tarde* and the *Jornal do Brasil*, are receiving signatures to the petition asking for peace in Rio Grande do Sul, which the Congresso Beneficencia Prudente de Moraes, at the instance of the Associação Promotora da Liberdade da Patria, is going to present to the President. This petition was not delivered on the 10th inst. on account of the President's illness.

The *Jornal do Brasil* expresses astonishment at a Havas telegram of the 16th inst. from this city to *La Razón* of Montevideo, stating that the government had prohibited the sending of news by telegraph to foreign countries. If the *Jornal do Brasil* had had occasion to test the matter on the 16th, it would have discovered that the statement made in the Havas telegram is perfectly true. There was a government seal at the cable office until nearly midday on the 16th.

A quarantine of eight days, nominal, is now enforced against arrivals from Montevideo. The official doctors should now be happy. They have created the maximum amount of inconvenience and obstruction with the minimum of cause, which is eminently characteristic of them. All three ports—Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro—are afflicted with cholera, and each one is quarantined against the other two. More assiduity in less compass, it would be impossible to imagine.

On the 22nd inst. Dr. J. C. Rodrigues, editor-in-chief of the *Jornal do Commercio*, gave a breakfast to the diplomatic corps. The Vice-President of the republic, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Argentina, Uruguay and Belgium, the chargé d'affaires of Italy and Russia and other prominent persons were present. Mr. Thompson, the American minister, represented the diplomatic corps in the toast addressed to Dr. Rodrigues.

According to the *Jornal do Brasil* the passenger's troubles are not over when he is released from quarantine at Ilha Grande. He is taken to Seteila in a launch, which draws too much water to put him ashore. He is consequently obliged to hire a boat, which costs him 1800\$. An unsavory and indigestible meal at a wretched substitute for a hotel costs him 5500 more, and he pays 1500\$ as his fare on the tramway to Santa Cruz, where he still has to pay his fare on the train that brings him to Rio.

The police authorities certainly committed a blunder when they seized Deodociano Martínez's flag covered with cape. If Deodociano chooses to make himself ridiculous, he has a perfect right to do so, and the police, in interfering, not only makes himself just as ridiculous as Deodociano, but, what is much more serious, establishes a dangerous precedent which may hereafter do a great deal of harm. What the police might well do, however, is to suppress Deodociano's efforts to stir up violent attack on the Portuguese.

There are now in the field six more candidates (making ten altogether) in the congressional election to be held on the 30th in the first district of this city. One of them, Dr. Vieira Souto, is noted principally for having treated the bystanders to champagne on Praia da Boa Fogo when the *Jury* went down. Another Dr. Haurique Valladares, is ex-prefer of this city. One of the most prominent facts of his career is that, as grand secretary of Brazilian masonry, he permitted without protest the arrest of a master for words uttered at the lodge. The other candidates are Dr. José Murtinho, Dr. Nunes Nephielina, Dr. Joaquim José de Siqueira and Dr. Teixeira le Sonza. The last-named of these candidates asserts in his circular that the constitution has not yet been faithfully executed and that unworthy depositories of the confidence of republicans have converted liberty and fraternity into a robe of torture made of hatred and all kinds of furious and misguided passions.

The *Pais* is now seeking to convince the world that the dismissal of the military students was illegal. The passionate attachment of the *Pais* to legality fills us with admiration.

Having nearly exhausted the Castillists party, the subscription crusade for the *Pais* in Rio Grande is now making very slow progress. Perhaps neighbor O will not move to Rio Grande after all!

Dr. Lucin de Mendonça has been appointed judge of the Supreme Court in place of Councilor Alfonso Penna, who declined the appointment. The new judge, who is brother of Minister Salvador de Mendonça, was one of the signers of the petition asking for the removal of the equatorial status from Praia da Constituição.

The necessity of using filtered water and the prices charged for imported filters, ought to awaken the government to the harm which may result from so abnormal a situation. If it is the customs duty which makes the Pasteur filter so dear, then let it be suspended. Surely public health is of more importance than a small revenue from such an article!

There can be no disputing the fact that there is a very uncomfortable number of cholera cases in and about this city. It is useless either to ignore it, or to be alarmed about it. None, however, should ignore the simple precautions necessary for the occasion: pure water, wholesome, well-cooked food, regular habits, and avoidance of all excesses. The excessive rains which have visited us this year have done much to pollute our water supply and to cause enteric diseases. Care should be taken to check all such disorders.

A very pleasant excursion was made outside the bay on the cable steamer *Norseman* on the 21st inst., the occasion being a trial trip after the steamer had come out of the docks. Among the guests were the minister of industry, the inspector-general of railways, the director-general of telegraphs, the managers of the London and Brazilian and London and River Plate banks, and various other officials and business men. The pleasures of the trip were very satisfactorily reinforced by a delightful little lunch, at which the customary toasts were drunk. Mr. McNeill was much complimented on the satisfactory results of the trip, both for the steamer and for the excursionists.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

Treasurer's Office, March 2d, 1895.

Please acknowledge through the Rio News the following receipts for the above hospital:

Donations:
Mrs. MacLellan 500 000
Messrs. Watson, Ritchie & Co. 500 000
a/c Messrs. J. Haudie & Co. 500 000
Glasgow, £6 17s. @ 10 3/8... 158 460
Subscriptions:
Brazilian Contracts Corporation Ltd. 250 000

BARÃO DO RIO APA.

Antonio Enéas Gustavo Galvão, Barão do Rio Apa, marshal of the army, died in this city yesterday at 5 o'clock a. m.

The part taken by the deceased in the important events that have occurred during his lifetime was sometimes prominent. A simple soldier, he appears to have been so entirely devoid of the desire, now displayed by so many of his comrades, of mingling in political affairs. If he had any political feelings, they were doubtless favorable to the monarchy, and it is probable that, if he, instead of Gen. Floriano Peixoto, had been adjutant-general of the army on Nov. 15, 1889, the imperial throne would not have been overthrown without a struggle. This, however, did not prevent him from serving faithfully, but without enthusiasm, the first two presidents of the republic.

On the first of January, 1881, he commanded the troops that suppressed the Vila Rica riots.

In 1890, Deodoro made him adjutant-general of the army in place of Gen. José Simeão when the latter took his seat in the constituent assembly. When Deodoro was forced to resign by the Rio Grande revolution, which encouraged the opponents of the coup d'état to make the revolution of Nov. 23, 1891, Barão do Rio Apa continued, under the new government, to hold the office of adjutant-general, and on Gen. Moura's departure for Rio Grande in 1893 he took charge, in the latter's absence, of the direction of the war department. There seems to be no doubt that both under Deodoro's administration and under that of Floriano, especially the latter, he was obliged to submit to many annoyances, and it is supposed that these finally became so intolerable that they led to his resignation of the offices of adjutant-general and acting minister of war, though the ostensible cause of his resignation was bad health.

At the time of his death he was over 61 years of age, having been born in the province of Sergipe on Oct. 19, 1833.

DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION.

On the 10th inst. Her Majesty's representative at this capital, Edmund C. H. Phipps, Esq., was formally received at Itamaraty by the President of the Republic. In presenting his credentials Mr. Phipps said:

Monsieur le President.

I have the honor to place in your excellency's hands the letter from my august sovereign accrediting me as Her Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of Brazil.

It is to me a privilege once more to return to this magnificent country in order to fulfil so grateful a task as that which Her Majesty's confidence has imposed upon me; namely, to strengthen the bonds of strict friendship and the good understanding which so happily unite the two countries.

The sympathies so constantly evidenced in England towards the people of Brazil, the confidence felt in the loyalty and integrity of its successive administrations, confidence testified by the vast stake which Great Britain has in the prosperity of the republic, are circumstances which tend to lighten the responsibilities of my task, for in fulfilling it I feel sure that I can count on the

co-operation of your excellency and of your enlightened government.

It is for me, M. le Président, a matter for lively satisfaction to arrive at a moment when normal commercial relations are again pursuing their even course. It will be my main object to co-operate with your government in order to remove such obstacles as may tend to interrupt the complete freedom of that close commercial intercourse so important to the interests of two countries.

In view of the esteem entertained by my sovereign for your excellency, it is to me gratifying to feel that at the very outset of my residence here the friendly intervention of Her Majesty's government has succeeded in renewing the relations between the republic and a kingdom connected with Brazil by so many traditional and kindred ties. This happy result has been eminently due to your excellency's co-operation.

In reply President Prudente de Moraes said:

M. le Ministre.

The letter which you deliver to me and by which your august sovereign accredits you as her envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in the United States of Brazil, is a proof of friendship for which I thank Her Britannic Majesty.

I see with pleasure that you have not forgotten your former residence in this country. The pleasant remembrances which you left in it will assure of you a reception peculiarly adapted to facilitate the desire, in which I join you, of strengthening the bonds of strict friendship and good understanding between the two countries.

The Brazilian people fully appreciate the sympathy which England has manifested for them. Undoubtedly great are the British interests upon which depend the prosperity of the republic. They constitute an element of union beneficial to both countries. You may be assured of my co-operation and of that of my government. With the greatest satisfaction, I will contribute, in any way possible, to remove the obstacles which perchance may obstruct the liberty of commerce.

The personal esteem of Her Majesty is to me very precious, and I thank your government for the friendly interest with which it promoted and obtained the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Brazil and Portugal. I am much pleased that you begin your mission on so memorable an occasion.

BUSINESS NOTES

The prefect has signed a decree permitting market gardeners to sell their products at various localities in the suburbs without licence.

The two well-known New York firms of Flint & Co. and Combs, Crosby & Eddy have been consolidated and are to be incorporated under the style of Flint, Eddy & Co.

The rates for storage of wine at bonded warehouses, which were formerly 38500 per pipe for the first and 28000 for the following months, have recently been increased to 68000 and 58000 respectively.

The directors of the British Bank of South America recommended at the general meeting held on March 21, a dividend of 4 percent, on the paid-up capital of the bank, and a bonus of 2 percent, free of income-tax (making, with the dividend on account paid in October last, a distribution of 10 percent for the year, free of income-tax), placing £3,600,000 to reserve fund, £1,015 to pension fund, and carrying forward £21,700.

Owing to the apprehension of a few articles smuggled ashore at Santos from the *Treaty*, by a negro, the *guarda-mor* boarded the steamer on the 18th and made an extended search for contraband goods. He succeeded in finding a number of small articles, the property of various employees, such as hats, shirts, handkerchiefs, braces, etc., of no great value but still sufficient to warrant the search. As it is impossible to prevent this petty traffic, the authorities would be wise to give less importance to it and not make it the excuse for vexatious interferences with the work of a steamer.

The 35th balance-sheet of the Equitable shows results that cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the company and its policy-holders. At the close of the past year the capital assets of the company amounted to the extraordinary sum of \$185,042,310 gold. The liabilities, including the reserve fund to cover all the policies, was \$147,564,498, showing a surplus in favor of the policy-holders of \$37,479,802. The annual income from premiums, rentals, etc., amounts to \$43,669,726. The new business received in 1894 aggregated \$217,15,988, while the payments in account of death and annuities during the year amounted to \$10,473,352.

A general meeting of the Brazilian Extract of Meat and Hides Factory, Ltd., (what a name!) took place in London on 28th February. The report shows that the company is unable to pay a dividend, owing to the state of affairs in Brazil. The number of cattle killed was 26,205, head, as against 56,977 last year, and the profits, at the low exchange ruling at the date of making up the accounts, amounted to £2,595, which was only about sufficient to pay the debenture interest and charges. The claim on the Brazilian government was still in the hands of the foreign office, and the directors were doing all they could to urge its settlement.

COFFEE NOTES

The minister of industry has authorized the director of the Central railway to re-establish the rules formerly in force in regard to the shipment of coffee bags.

An asilment for the construction of a branch of the Sorocabana railway to Lengôas, S. Paulo, the municipal council of that place reports that the municipality now possesses 8,520,000 coffee trees, of which 4,245,000 are from three to six years old, and the balance under three years. The area suitable for coffee still uncultivated amounts to sixty-million alqueires of land.

A petition signed by a large number of planters and commission merchants has been addressed to the presidents of the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes asking that the duty on coffee shall be paid by exporters and that *guias* shall be used to show the origin of the coffee.

Messrs. G. Durding & Zoon of Rotterdam in their circular of the 28th ult. estimate the world's coffee crop for the year 1895-96 at 10,270,000 bags against 11,129,000 for 1894-95 and 9,202,000 for 1893-94. They estimate the total demand at an average of over 11,000,000 bags per annum.

The committee of coffee factors appointed for estimating the crop for the year 1895-96, reports as follows: "Heavy rains during the last three months have contributed to hasten development of sesemeado and late fruit, but have hindered the production of *off das aguas*, which is almost a total failure." The committee accordingly believes that the future crop will be of good quality unless injured by rains during the process of gathering and drying. The quantity available for exportation will, it seems, hardly exceed 1,750,000 bags, subject, however, to be increased by the remainder of the previous crop, whose shipment is delayed by various well-known causes. In addition to the lack of efficient labor, agriculture continues to suffer from insufficient transportation facilities, on railways, which, although they regulate their freight rates by a sliding scale varying with the fluctuations in exchange, fail to offer safe, speedy and regular means of conveyance either for imports or exports, thus increasing the cost of labor and even occasioning periods of famine in certain localities in consequence of the death of frost-offs. This committee, then, in the performance of its duty calls the attention of the proper authorities to the just complaints of the planters, who require sure and speedy means of transportation and the actual responsibility of someone for the number and weight of the packages delivered here or in the interior.—Rio de Janeiro, March 19th, 1895.—Joaquim de Almeida Franco, Cesario Duque Estrada & Co., Miranda Jordão & Co., Antônio Mata & Co., Hermano Jeppert."

COFFEE TAX.

To Their Excellencies, the Presidents of the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes.

The undersigned coffee factors in this federal capital hereby come before your excellencies for the purpose of making known to you the annoyances and losses that will be caused to their customers, the producers of coffee in the states of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, Espírito Santo and S. Paulo, shipped from this port, by the agreement made on the 6th inst., by the secretaries of finance of the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes, unless by a new agreement, to which Art. 3 seems to refer, there shall be some safeguard for the value of the receipts remaining after the shipment of coffee equivalent to those already in circulation up to the 5th inst., corresponding to 24,86,888 kilos or 414,114 bags.

In view of the small stock of coffee now in this market it is evident that before the shipment of the above-mentioned quantity an equal quantity more or less will necessarily have been received. Now, according to Art. 1 of the agreement, the tax receipts for this coffee can also be used for free shipments in conformity with Art. 2 and it consequently follows that during the respective period the supply of tax receipts will be twice as great as the demand and that from this will result a great depreciation of their value, which in relation to half of them will finally be totally extinguished.

If we estimate at an equivalent to 400,000 bags the tax receipts that will become utterly valueless in consequence of Articles 1 and 2, the loss to producers will amount to 4,000,000. Estimating at 50% the depreciation of the tax receipts which may be used, a depreciation which is much less than that which now exists, we shall have an additional loss of about 2,000,000\$000, making altogether the enormous loss, certain and tangible of 6,000,000\$000.

These tax-receipts represent the payment of taxes on the exportation of coffee at the rate, at that time, as it is now, of 11%. It is evident, then, that the tax-receipts the value of which is extinguished represent a duplicate tax which is not authorized by law and which agriculture is unable to bear, especially at a time like this when not even high prices are a due compensation for the extraordinary difficulties, contrempts and expenses with which producers have to contend.

The undersigned do not propose to contest the right of the executive to alter laws in force, thus increasing temporarily the taxes which those laws establish.

But they appeal to that equitable spirit by which your excellencies are characterized and hope to say that the producers of four important states, cannot and should not conform to a measure which is sanctioned by no law and which is highly detrimental to their interests.

The undersigned accordingly feel obliged to insist on the urgent necessity of a complementary agreement between the four states for the protection of the tax-receipts that in conformity with the present agreement will become valueless if the provisions of Art. 2 are executed.

As to the system of forcing the producer to pay the whole tax on the boundary line or on the arrival of the coffee in this market with entire exemption for the exporter who, it is supposed, will pay for coffee a higher price corresponding to the burden of which they are relieved by exemption from duty, the undersigned feel authorized to say that their customers are not pleased with this system, having no confidence in the indirect compensation which they are supposed to derive therefrom.

In all this they only see increased taxation, with which they have been unexpectedly burdened by means of the demand for the presentation of tax-receipts when the coffee is shipped by exporters.

The complaints that were made in regard to losses sustained in the sale of the old 4% *guias* arose from the great difference between their face-value and their market price.

If the four interested states will agree, however, on some efficacious means, among the many that have been suggested, for keeping the 11% receipts at something near their original value, producers

will greatly prefer this to a theoretical compensation the benefits of which, whatever they may be, are at all events practically doubtful.

The undersigned do not consider themselves competent to discuss with your excellencies the economical theory which is the basis of the system of collection defended by his excellency the secretary of finance of the state of Rio de Janeiro; they only say that, if political economists agree in asserting that export duties are as a general rule paid principally by producers, no matter whether they are collected directly or indirectly, there are, however, no doubt, some special products in regard to which this rule fails to work, that is those which meet with little competition in foreign markets. To this class of products belong the quino of Peru and the coffee of Brazil, of which the latter holds a special position, not only on account of the supremacy arising from the quantity produced, but also on account of the difference in quality, which gives it a special market entirely unaffected by rise and fall in prices of coffee of other origins.

Thus it would be rash to assert that the export duty on Brazilian coffee is necessarily paid by the producer, and the undersigned consequently beg to suggest that, in view of the important interests at stake, it would be imprudent to alter the system of collecting the tax in such a manner as to diminish the probability of throwing upon the consumer the burden of the payment.

At all events, as the question turns simply on the point of trying to select the person on whom the burden shall fall and not on that of the acknowledged right of the government to collect the tax, the undersigned are certain that your excellencies, in solving this important question, will see the propriety of consulting the wishes of the class whose interest are thereby affected, and accordingly they trust that the governments of the four states from which exports to the sufferers are ill not hesitate to enter at once into an agreement against the so-called liberty of exportation, from which it is even to be feared that new and serious annoyances for the authorities may afterwards arise.

Your petitioners expect justice.
Rio de Janeiro, March 14th, 1895.

Signed by 48 firms.

To Their Excellencies, the Presidents of the states of S. Paulo and Espírito Santo.

The undersigned coffee factors in this capital have the honor to present to your excellencies a copy of the petition which they have addressed to the presidents of the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes, showing the losses that will result to coffee producers from the agreement made on the 6th inst., by the secretaries of finance of those two states in regard to the coffee tax, unless the four states interested in the question shall, before Art. 2 of that agreement goes into operation, adopt some measure for the protection of agricultural interests.

It is unnecessary to demonstrate to your excellencies that, if the system of free exportation without dependence on receipts proving the payment of the tax and the origin of the coffee, is adopted by the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes, or even by one of those states, the tax receipts issued by any of the states shipping coffee from the port of Rio de Janeiro will become utterly valueless.

This measure, then, should positively not be adopted without the consent of the states of Espírito Santo and S. Paulo, to whose governments the undersigned appeal, asking them to protect the interests of a large number of producers who are citizens of those states.

The undersigned do not consider it necessary to add anything to the detailed statement made in the petition herein enclosed, and consequently

Your petitioners expect justice.

Rio de Janeiro, March 14th, 1895.

Signed by the same firms.

FINANCIAL NOTES

It was telegraphed to London on March 1st that the new Brazilian internal loan had been "covered three times." It seems mighty hard to tell the truth about this way!

The minister of finance has declined to pay to Messrs. P. S. Nicolson & Co. the sum of £178 which they claim for the loss of 1,291,879 milligrams of gold in 42,212 grammes of that metal delivered at the mint for the purpose of being coined.

On the 20th the Banco Nacional delivered up 10,000,000\$ to the Caixa da Amortização for redemption in accordance with the recent decree of the government, and on the 21st the Banco da República followed with a similar amount. This completes the 20,000,000\$ which the minister of finance undertook to redeem before the end of April.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 26th, 1895.	
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000) gold.	27 d.
do do do do in U. S.	com at \$4.86,65 per £1 stg....
do do do do in U. S. com in Brazilian gold....	54 75 cts
do \$3,000 U. S. com in Brazilian gold....	13 27 c
do £1 stg. in Brazilian gold.....	8 89c
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day	9 5%
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)	9 5%
do do do do in U. S.	337 75 c
do £1 stg. in £1 stg.	19 25 c
Value of \$1 on £1 8s per £1. stg. in Brazilian currency (paper)	5 195
Value of £1 sterling	24 935

EXCHANGE.

March 19.—Bank opened all round at 9 11/16 d., open to offers, and 9 3/4 d. because the official rate before midday, when business was done, at 9 3/4 d., 11/16 better than the spot of Wall Street, and at 9 3/4 d. the market, however, appeared freely and the banks weakened accordingly, 9 3/4 d. being the best rate obtainable at the close of the day.

Bank rates were as follows:

9 1/2—9 3/4 on London

9 7/8—10 1/2 on Paris

10 1/2—10 3/4 on Hamburg

34 6/7—34 4/5 on New York.

[March 26th, 1895.]

March 20.—Rates of 9 1/16d.—9 3/4d. were posted, but the former continued to be practically the market rate until the last hour of the day, when the latter was used, and business was done at 9 3/4d. Some attempt was made to depress the market by numerous, more or less, absurd, of a discrediting nature, which were fortunately treated with merited indifference, the movement of the day being small, with scarcity of private paper.

Bank rates were as follows:

9 1/16d.—9 3/4d. on London.
9 1/16d.—9 3/4d. on Paris.
1 20/21—1 20/21 on Hamburg.
\$200 on New York.

March 21.—The market showed itself firm throughout the day, rising from 9 1/16d. at opening to 9 3/4d. at close of the day, the rise done was small and what private and general way magnified at rates closely accompanying banks' drawing prices.

Bank rates were as follows:

9 1/16d.—9 3/4d. on London.
9 1/16d.—9 3/4d. on Paris.
1 20/21—1 20/21 on Hamburg.
\$200 on New York.

March 22.—The official rate at opening was 9 3/4d., 1/16 better than the day before, strong, by mid-day the market became weak until at close 9 3/4d. was the generally quoted rate, taken for liquidation, having again appeared and little or no private paper offering.

Bank rates were as follows:

9 3/4d.—11 1/16d. on London.
9 3/4d.—9 3/4d. on Paris.
1 20/21—1 20/21 on Hamburg.
\$200 on New York.

March 23.—The market was subject to constant fluctuation during the day attributable to the shyness of private paper and necessities of takers for liquidation, market rakers throughout holding aloof. Opening at 9 3/4d. the bank rate was slightly reduced to 9 3/4d. recovering again to close at 9 3/4d.—9 11/16d., private paper being quoted at 9 3/4d.

Bank rates were as follows:

9 1/4d.—11 1/16d. on London.
9 3/4d.—9 3/4d. on Paris.
1 20/21—1 20/21 on Hamburg.
\$200 on New York.
Sovereigns about \$200.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

March 18.

Public Funds.

13 Apolices of 5%	970,000
15 do	970
18 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,140

Banks.

78 Comercio	220,000
150 Iniciador	15,500
130 Lavoro e Comercio (and s.)	78
150 Republica do Brasil	165
100 do (and s.)	73,500

Railways.

100 West of Minas (and s.)	27,000
50 Sorocabana	84

Tramways.

50 Jardim Botanico	130,000
20 Sociedade Espancadore de Café	43,000

Debentures.

15 Sorocabana Ry.	66,500
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March 19.

Public Funds.

21 Apolices of 5% (and s.)	970,000
3 do	973
5 do	974
104 do	975
0 do 4 1/2 (gold)	1,128

Banks.

12 Commercial	100,000
355 Republica do Brasil	165
200 do (and s.)	73

Tramways.

20 S. Christovao	170,000
2 Argos Fluminense	400,000

Miscellaneous.

60 Caricuá Mill	280,000
100 Loterias dos Estados	45

Debentures.

100 Leopoldina Ry. (100% & 4%)	22,000
150 Banco Credito Real de Minas	95,000

March 20.

Public Funds.

20 Apolices of 5% (and s.)	970,000
5 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,128
52 do	1,140
50 do 1895 Loan	930

Banks.

56 Republica do Brasil	161,000
50 do (and s.)	73,500

Railways.

100 Sapucahy	10,500
Debentures.	

56 Baia do Ararauna Ry.	62,000
1,016 Genl (4%)	1,500
500 do (4%)	1,750

Hypothecary Bills.

34 Banco Credito Real do Brasil, paper	6,000
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March 21.

Public Funds.

1 Apolices of 5%	970,000
12 do	974
5 do	973

Banks.

10 Commercial	210,000
1/2 Hypothecario do Brasil	45
50 Lavoro e Comercio (and s.)	78

Railways.

100 West of Minas (and s.)	26,500
300 do	27

Insurance.

5 Argos Fluminense	300,000
52 Fiduciaria	120

Miscellaneous.

128 Leopoldina Ry. (20%)	132,000
50 do (100% 4%)	20
10 Jornal Commercial	175

March 22.

Public Funds.

5 Apolices of 5%	970,000
6 do 4 1/2 (gold)	1,238
1 do	1,230

Banks.

10 Commercial	210,000
1/2 Hypothecario do Brasil	45
50 Lavoro e Comercio (and s.)	78

Railways.

100 West of Minas (and s.)	26,500
300 do	27

Insurance.

5 Argos Fluminense	300,000
52 Fiduciaria	120

Banks.

10 Commercial	210,000
74 Comercio (and s.)	45
100 Iniciador	15,500
100 Republica do Brasil	160
100 do (and s.)	160

Tramways.

167 S. Christovao	170,000
50 Integridade	55,000
50 Previdencia	43

Miscellaneous.

200 Loterias dos Estados	43,000
100 Loteria Nacional	78

Debentures.

150 Leopoldina Ry. (100% 4%)	22,000
100 do	22

Hypothecary Bills.

34 Banco Credito Real do Brasil, paper	6,000
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Banks.

900 do	1,140
100 do	1,140

Debentures.

100 Loterias dos Estados	45
400 do	78

Debentures.

100 Loteria Nacional	78
400 do	78

Hypothecary Bills.

34 Banco Credito Real do Brasil, paper	6,000
100 do	120

Banks.

100 Loterias dos Estados	45
400 do	78

Debentures.

100 Loteria Nacional	78
400 do	78

Hypothecary Bills.

34 Banco Credito Real do Brasil, paper	6,000
100 do	120

Banks.

100 Loterias dos Estados	45

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Railway Material,

Portable Railways,

Coffee Machinery.

31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31

SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 491.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 8, Travessa D. Manoel, as to death or whereabouts of the following:

COHEN, or RAPORTOR, BRAH: when last heard of (April, 1894) was in Rio de Janeiro.

BONIN, ANTONIO GABRIEL,

do. ANTONIO FRANCISCO,

do. TIRIBES: formerly residing at Rua Passo da Patria, Nicheroy, and S. Vicente de Paula, Estado do Rio de Janeiro.

Rio de Janeiro, 20th February 1894.

C. F. Aneell,
Acting British Consul General.**STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,**

110, Rua da Passagem

Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment — whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room — and the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

DR. BANDEIRA,..... No. 72 Rua 1º de Março.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 3 to 7 in the evening.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.11 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
32 Rue du Commerce, SÃO PAULO,

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

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Works: ARDBEE, Ayrshire } Scotland
POLMOULD, Stirlingshire }Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines,
and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all
workings.All information concerning the above can be had on
application to the Agents in Brazil.Watson Ritchie & Co.
25, Rue Theophilo Ottoni,
Rio de Janeiro.**MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY.**ALL THE INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL, AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES CAN NOW
VERY EASILY OBTAIN IT.

To all places where a postal-agency exists, the salutary NECTANDRA AMARA PILLS, which contain the exact doses of Nectandra, well packed in small and resistant tin boxes, can be forwarded with the greatest despatch and thus serve instead of Wine, Elixir, or Tincture of Nectandra Amara, the Paulista remedy, as the latter, on account of being liquid, can not be sent by mail. The effect produced by the Nectandra Amara pills is exactly the same.

Here are some of the innumerable testimonials with regard to this wonderful medicine:

From a mother.Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—Having been very ill, suffering from a dyspeptic complaint, I came very near dying and leaving my five children as orphans; my good luck, however, would that I read one of your Nectandra Amara pills advertisement in the journal *O Paiz*; I bought some and the result was very prompt; after a few days I was completely re-established. I write you this letter purposely, so that you can make any use of it you desire. Yours gratefully ANNA EMILIA DE SOUZA MACHADO, Rio de Janeiro, 12th June 1894.**From a sufferer.**

I, the undersigned, declare herewith, that having suffered a long time from dysentery, and having used your Nectandra Amara pills by the advice of a good friend, find myself happily re-established; one single box was sufficient to effect my cure. 241, Rue do Hospício, Rio de Janeiro, 22nd April 1894. J. DO PAZO.

A business man from the interior

writes us as follows: State of Minas Geraes, S. João Baptista da Terra Branca, 15th May 1891. Having obtained a very good result by the use of the box of Sr. Antero Leivas' Nectandra Amara pills, which you sent me by mail, I now enclose herewith 4\$00 and beg you will forward to my address two more boxes of your precious medicine for the cure of dyspeptic complaints. With many regards, yours, etc., ANTONIO THERÓPHILO DOS REIS.

From a father.

The undersigned certifies herewith that his daughter suffered for a long time from an intestinal complaint, and after having been treated by very capable physicians without result, was completely re-established by the use of the Nectandra Amara pills. Rio de Janeiro, 18th September 1890. ANTONIO A. C. BARRADAS, Doctor in Sciences.

From a doctor.

I certify herewith that I have frequently employed in my practice the Pills, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara with admirable results in cases of diarrhea, dysentery and inflammation of the bowels. Which I affirm and swear upon the faith of my professional reputation. Capivari, 14th March 1890. DR. JOSÉ VÍRICA DA COSTA VALENTE.

From a planter of the interior.

S. José do Bonfim Jardim, 8th February 1894.

Sr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda — Enclosed find the sum of 4\$00 for which please send me by registered mail two more boxes of Nectandra Amara pills; the result obtained by our patient with the last box received has been highly satisfactory. Yours etc., MANOEL TRINÉKIA DE PAIVA ARAUJO.

THE ABOVE transcribed letters and testimonials show the great efficacy of the Nectandra Amara pills in cases of complaints of the stomach or disarrangement of the bowels and the great facility to obtain them wherever a postal agency exists. It is a remedy with which every family, father, or chief of establishment in distant parts of the country, where no prompt medical assistance can be obtained, should be provided, because this remedy is just for those complaints which occur most frequently, and from which, when neglected, ensue very often fatal consequences.

N. B. — In cases of improvement of the blood, weakness in the legs, swollen feet on getting up, convalescence after serious illness, the pills should be ground and diluted in a small glass of superior Port wine, and taken on rising from bed and at the meals.

For sea-sickness, three pills should be taken the evening before going on board. In case of sea-sickness on board, the pills should be ground and diluted in a small glass of water or good Port wine and taken until the disposition to vomit has passed. For children, half the dose is sufficient.

All persons, who have no correspondents here and desire to provide themselves with these most useful pills, should write direct to the proprietor who will remit them by registered mail to any part of Brazil or foreign country, by enclosing with the order the amount of Rs. 2\$00 for one box, 12\$600 for 6 boxes and 20\$800 for one dozen boxes; the fractions represent the amount paid to the Post Office for registering.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA,

**N.º 72, — RUA S. PEDRO, 1ST FLOOR.
RIO DE JANEIRO****CHARLES HUE JUNK & CO.**

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Rua Fresca No. 5.

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Water supplied on short notice.

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"MOUNTAIN DEW"

is of full strength, thoroughly well matured, and exceptionally free from fusel oil or other hurtful ingredient. A very pure and most excellent spirit."

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AVERAGE MONTHLY SHIPMENTS 600 TONS.

Samples forwarded on application to any part of the world,
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A large assortment of English novels, of the Tanchitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

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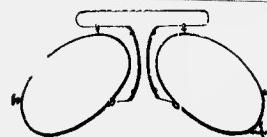
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ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1895

Date	Steamer	Destination
Mch. 27	Danubius	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 28	Clyde	South America and Africa calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
April 8	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 9	Dunbar	Santos and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

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G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.
LAMBERT & HOLT LINE
INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

New York:

Euclid	27th March.
Bessel	4th April.
Maskelyne	13th "
Bellaure	21st "

For New Orleans:

Dalton	5th April.
--------	------------

For Valparaiso, Callao and West Coast Ports:

Canova (new)	23rd March.
Bellisario	26th April.

Intended sailings from Santos for New York:

Sirius	24th March
Hogarth	28th "
Maskelyne	9th April.
Mozart	15th "

Intended sailings from Victoria for New York:

Hogarth	24 April.
---------	-----------

Other steamers calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers.

For further information apply to Santos to Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents.

In Rio For cargo apply to the Broker

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83, Rue 1º de Maio.

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Passage Rates: 1st class 3rd class
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 50 Marks. 145000
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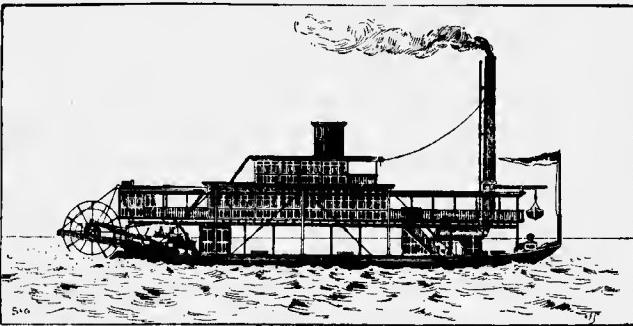
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Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Skin Troubles, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Burns, Boils, Scalds, Fresh Blister.

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STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation. Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.

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The vessels are constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.

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DEPARTURE for LIVERPOOL.

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Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Callai TANKERIFFE and PLATINUM passengers may land at later port.

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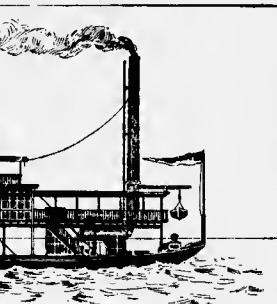
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